

WEATHER.

Fair, continued cool tonight, probably light frost; tomorrow fair. Temperature for twenty-four hours ending 2 p.m. today: Highest, 74, at 3 p.m. yesterday; lowest, 45, at 6:30 a.m. today. Full report on page 21.

Closing New York Stocks, Page 21.

The Evening Star.

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BULGARIA ASKS ARMISTICE AND PEACE; YANKS AND FRENCH SWEEP BACK HUNS

ALLIES REFUSE TO LET UP IN GREAT MACEDONIAN DRIVE AS FOE DELEGATES ARE HEARD

Premier Malinoff Acts, Unsupported by King—Revolution Is Believed On.

MILITARY MEASURES TAKEN TO SUPPORT FRONT, SAYS BERLIN

By the Associated Press.
PARIS, September 27.—Gen. Franchet d'Esperey, commanding the allied armies in Macedonia, has telegraphed to the French government that a high Bulgarian officer has presented himself in behalf of Gen. Torodov, commanding the Bulgarian army, asking the suspension of arms for forty-eight hours to permit the arrival of two authorized delegates from the Bulgarian government.

The minister of finance, Liapcheff, and Gen. Loukoff, commanding the Bulgarian 2d Army, are on their way to the French headquarters with the assent of King Ferdinand to arrange the conditions of the armistice and, eventually, the terms of peace.

PARIS, September 27.—The French commander-in-chief in Macedonia officially reports today that the Bulgarians have asked for a meeting to arrange the conditions of an armistice and eventual peace.

The French commander replied, refusing to suspend the operations, but saying he would receive duly qualified delegates of the Bulgarian government.

PREMIER UNSUPPORTED BY KING.

LONDON, September 27.—Premier Malinoff of Bulgaria has made an offer of an armistice to the allies, according to a Berlin message transmitted by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Copenhagen. The message states that the premier's offer was made without the support of other members of the cabinet or of King Ferdinand.

The Berlin message says that Malinoff's offer has created great dissatisfaction in Bulgaria and that strong military measures have been taken to support the Bulgarian front.

According to statements from Sofia by way of Jassy, it is added, a counter movement against the action of the premier has already been set on foot. (This would seem to indicate that a revolution is in progress in Bulgaria.)

The news of the Bulgarian developments, including the offer of an armistice, the Copenhagen correspondent states, was from German official sources.

AMSTERDAM, September 27.—The Bulgarian premier's offer of an armistice was made to the leader of the entente troops operating against Bulgaria, according to a Berlin message received here.

England Gets Armistice Plea.

LONDON, September 27.—The British government today received from an official authorized source an application from Bulgaria for an armistice. Germany intends to send a solemn protest to Bulgaria against Premier Malinoff's request for an armistice, according to Berlin reports received in Amsterdam and forwarded by the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The Berlin dispatches say that the premier's act "is a single-handed move without the consent of King Ferdinand." Germans demand that Malinoff be dismissed immediately and court-martialed for high treason.

It is believed that the premier's act was the result of Germany's refusal to send sufficient reinforcements to Bulgaria. The situation in Bulgaria is causing extreme excitement in Germany.

Turks May Seek Peace.

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, September 26 (Havas).—Public irritation in Constantinople has become so great, according to a dispatch from the Turkish capital to the Lausanne Gazette, that rumors are again spreading that the Ottoman government will seek a separate peace.

PLEA OF BULGARIA VIEWED TWO WAYS

Military Experts Think She Is Whipped—Some See Teutonic Peace Phase.

FAVORS DICTATED TERMS

The Bulgarian plea for an armistice on the Macedonian front, pending peace conferences, is viewed here with mixed sensations, though nowhere is doubt felt that the invasion of Bulgaria by the victorious allied armies marks the beginning of the end of that country's career as an active ally of Germany.

Believe Offer Is Direct.

In military quarters the belief is expressed that Bulgaria is whipped and ready to quit, and that the peace proposal came from the army and Premier Malinoff without the knowledge or consent of the German-controlled court, as stated in the press dispatches through Berlin which brought the first news of the development.

The very fact that the German military authorities permitted the dispatches to go through is held to prove this and it is suggested that the situation must be so grave from the Teutonic standpoint that it was regarded as objectionable to the allies as the information would be futile.

Officials Are Skeptical.

On the other hand, some government officials are strongly inclined to suspect another phase of the general Teutonic peace offensive, and this idea was not dissipated even by the official announcement from Paris that the French commander-in-chief in Macedonia had reported the Bulgarian request and his reply that he would accept an armistice on the basis of the unbinding conference recently proposed by Austria.

The State Department is without information on the reported peace offer, and as the United States is not at the Teutonic peace conference, it probably not come before this country unless it should be referred here by one of the allied countries.

STRUMNITZA SEIZED BY BRITISH FORCES

LONDON, September 27.—The British forces on the Macedonian front have captured the Bulgarian city of Strumnitza.

Announcement of the capture was officially made this afternoon. The text of the statement reads: British troops preceded by yeomanry entered Strumnitza yesterday morning, while Anglo-Greek troops stormed the heights of the Belaschnitza mountains north of Lake Doiran. The British have taken more than thirty guns and much ammunition.

PRESIDENT IN NEW YORK TO OPEN LOAN CAMPAIGN

NEW YORK, September 27.—President Wilson arrived here early this afternoon. He is to open the liberty loan campaign with an address to-night at the Metropolitan Opera House.

President Wilson left Washington at 8 o'clock this morning for New York, where he is to deliver a speech tonight, opening the liberty loan campaign, and also, it is expected, dealing with the war situation. The President will leave New York tomorrow to return to the capital.

The President was accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. W. H. Bolling, Miss Bolling, Col. and Mrs. E. T. Brown, Secretary Tuley and Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson.

GOMPERTS INVITES FRENCH

PARIS, September 27.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who is visiting this city, has invited the French Confederation of Labor to send delegates to the national conference of the American federation, it is announced here. American delegates will be present at the next conference of the confederation.

DRAFT LOTTERY SET BY CROWDER FOR NEXT MONDAY

Seventeen Thousand Capsules to Designate Serial Numbers.

BOWL USED AT FIRST DRAWING TO SERVE

Ladle and Frame Made From Nation's Revered Historical Relics.

Monday, September 30, was set by Provost Marshal General Crowder today as the date for the national draft lottery to determine the order of call of the thirteen million men from eighteen to forty-five who registered for selective service September 12.

Although this drawing will give to every man who registered an order number, registrants will be called in accordance with their order numbers within their respective classes, as shown by the classification list, and within the ages from time to time prescribed by the President as immediately liable to be called for classification and for military service.

Drawing to Be Public.

The drawing will take place publicly at the Senate office building, beginning at noon, and the numbers will be given to the press and the country by district boards as quickly as the list can be prepared and put into the hands of the boards by mail.

It will be necessary this time to draw one at a time approximately 17,000 capsules containing the serial numbers, which it is expected will require approximately twenty-six hours to complete the task.

Gen. Crowder's Statement.

Gen. Crowder said, in announcing the date: "Fortunately for the historical aspects of the drawing, we have been able to secure for the occasion the same glass bowl that was used at the first drawing of July 30, 1917, the property of Capt. Charles R. Morris of this office, was presented by him after the first lottery to Independence Hall, in Philadelphia. This bowl, made from the original rafters of the table upon which the bowl will stand, will be a wooden frame containing members of the old Frigate Constitution."

"The officers and enlisted men who

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GEN. IRELAND HEAD OF MEDICAL CORPS

Successor to Gen. Gorgas, Who Retires, Soon to Be Announced in Army Order.

BY DAVID LAWRENCE.

(Copyright, 1918, by N. Y. Evening Post, Inc.) Some interesting changes are soon to be made affecting the executive personnel of the Medical Corps of the Army in this country and overseas.

Maj. Gen. Merritt W. Ireland, now the chief surgeon of the American expeditionary forces in France, is to be made surgeon general to succeed Maj. Gen. W. C. Gorgas, who retires for age on October 8 next. Gen. Gorgas himself, who went abroad with Secretary Baker recently, will probably sit in the supreme war council at Versailles as the medical representative of the United States Army in the military discussions of the allies, and may be elevated to the rank of lieutenant general.

To take the place of Gen. Ireland overseas it is planned to send Brig. Gen. Robert E. Noble, who has been assistant to Gen. Gorgas in the surgeon general's office in Washington. The advancement in position is that he remain in quasi-active duty as an adviser.

Gen. Noble, who goes to France to succeed Gen. Ireland, has been one of the indefatigable workers in the unprecedented expansion of the Medical Corps from a few hundred

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INFLUENZA BRINGS DEATH TO 3 MORE; MEADE ISOLATED

Washington Has Had Total of Six Deaths Since Last Saturday.

FORTY-TWO NEW CASES HERE IN 36 HOURS

Disease Spreads in Meade Cantonment, With 1,500 Persons Ill and Two Deaths.

Three deaths from Spanish influenza among civilians in Washington were reported this morning. This brings the total to six deaths since last Saturday.

Camp Meade was put under quarantine this afternoon because of the spread of the disease in that cantonment. A total of 1,500 men there have been stricken and two deaths have occurred in the 71st Infantry, stationed at the camp.

Deaths Reported Today.

The deaths reported today were: Amos Matticks, 1103 6th street northwest. Grayson B. Coffman, 217 5th street southeast. Pearl Morgan, 590 Kenyon street northeast.

Coffman was a conductor on the East Capitol street line of the Washington Railway and Electric Company. He was sick four days, being unconscious two days. He was twenty years old.

Pearl Morgan, thirty-three years old, came from New York where he was working. He was taken ill last Tuesday.

Matticks, according to information received, was making a temporary stop at the Washington Hotel, where he was taken ill and was ordered immediately to Garfield Hospital, where he died today. He was thirty-three years old.

That the epidemic is making headway in the District is evident from the fact that twenty-two new cases were reported to the District health department yesterday and twenty more were reported this morning. This brings the total new cases reported in the last thirty-six hours to forty-two.

Should Not Be Alarmed.

Dr. Fowler of the District health department still maintains that persons should not become alarmed. He urged today that care be taken by them to keep out of places as much as possible. He said that street cars are good breeders of the disease.

Reports of the epidemic in the District show that there are 216 cases. These include soldiers, officers, wives and children of officers, who are being treated at dispensary.

Up to 11 o'clock this forenoon the

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BOND DRIVE START TO SET FAST PACE

Music, Orations and Rallies Here Tomorrow.

Music, patriotic orations, street bond selling and rallies galore will form the greater part of Washington's celebration tomorrow of the opening of the three weeks' drive to float the nation's fourth liberty loan.

There will be various other incidental features to make the eventful day a gala and memorable one. The District loan committee at noon today was not ready to make public all the details.

Geraldine Farrar, the noted opera singer, who, with Vice President Marshall, will be the center of attraction at the National Press Club entertainment to be held tonight in the auditorium of the Central High School, will sing from the south steps of the Treasury building tomorrow at noon.

Sixty Mass Meetings Listed.

The committee has arranged sixty separate mass meetings to be held in various sections of the city tomorrow and tomorrow night. Nearly 100 different speakers will address these meetings and the committee expects in this way to reach more than 150,000 persons. The majority of these meetings will be held in the various government departments, bureaus, administrations and commissions.

The meetings will begin at 8:30 in the morning and will continue through the day. In the evening the largest meeting of all will be held in the Liberty Hut. It will be conducted under the auspices of the business men of the District and will be addressed by Senator J. Hamilton

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BRITISH STRIKE ABOVE CAMBRAI; ALLIES SHAKING DEFENSE SYSTEM IN WEST

NEW DRIVE SHOWS POWER OF ALLIES

Ability to Pound So Many Points Also Evidence Huns' Strength Is Waning.

AMERICANS' WORK TELLS

Gen. Pershing's official communication to the War Department on the extent of the initial drive of the American forces gave the military authorities here a definite idea of the plan of the combined Franco-American offensive, which is now proceeding upon a large scale.

Marshal Foch, it is thought by the military authorities here, is striking a blow which is attended by wide strategic possibilities. They are led to the conclusion by consideration of the point of attack chosen by the French leader.

Sees Great Possibilities.

As far back as 1915 the French strategists saw that the Champagne front offered the greatest possibilities in repelling the invaders with the least expenditure of men. There was fierce fighting that year on this sector, but the French broke the enemy's power to press forward in accordance with their strategic designs and were forced to settle back to tactical operations and defensive measures.

Since then the line between Rheims and Verdun has been the scene of the enemy's most desperate effort of having failed to break it. That occasion American troops aided in repelling the eastern jaw of the enemy's attack on the cathedral city.

The 42nd Division, having been brigaded with French troops on this front, where it won high commendation for its valorous defense.

As the French plan of 1915 has been discussed, it contemplated the drive of the Allies through to the line of the Meuse, where it skirts the forest of Ardennes, near the Belgian border.

Offers Unusual Opportunity.

Resting on a wide base and supported by the fortress of Verdun on the east, such a wedge would in effect divide the German army and in addition menace the whole communications system of the enemy in northern France and Belgium. It would have threatened the Belgian gateway into France and passes certain that a hasty retirement by the enemy to the Meuse line must have resulted.

That battle lines today are relatively as they were in 1915 and the same strategic factors hold good. For this reason alone, many officers have believed that Marshal Foch sooner or later would strike at the enemy from the Champagne front and when word of the new attack was received their first impression was that the hour for the great allied effort had come.

Later advice, however, indicated that the new battle zone was east of the Champagne front and when word of the new attack was received their first impression was that the hour for the great allied effort had come.

Where it had been anticipated the road to the Belgian border would probably be sought. Apparently Marshal Foch has struck first in the region immediately west of Verdun, and until the scope and direction of his attack develops officials withhold judgment as to the grand objectives at which the new drive may be aimed.

Some Significant Points.

Several factors of utmost significance and of peculiar interest to the people of the United States are:

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

Americans Smashing Forward Northwest of Verdun, Meeting Success Everywhere.

FRENCH PROGRESS 3½ MILES; PRISONER BAG TOTALS 12,000

LONDON, September 27.—The number of Germans taken prisoner by the French and Americans in their drive in the Champagne and to the east exceeds 16,000, according to a Paris dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Under allied smashes on two wide fronts between Arras and Verdun the German defensive system based on the fortress of Laon is being shaken severely.

Marshal Foch, while continuing the successful Franco-American thrust from east of Rheims to Verdun, has hurled the British against the German lines north of Cambrai on a front south of the Seneze river.

From the new line reached Thursday night the American forces between the Argonne and the Meuse continue to press northward through the hilly wooded country northwest of Verdun. The Americans are well beyond the original German lines and hold important observation points along the front. A light rain fell Friday on the American sector and the weather was unfavorable for observation.

West of the Argonne to the Suippe the French have advanced more than three and one-half miles and taken and passed beyond formidable German defense points, including the famous Navarin farm, the Butte du Tahure and the Butte du Mesnil. Gen. Petain's men took more than 7,000 prisoners, who with the 5,000 taken by the Americans brings the allied total for the first day of the attack to 12,000.

Forest Will Be Cleared.

In the Argonne forest itself the allies apparently are making little effort to move northward. The allied command seemingly believes that the forest will be cleared automatically as the Americans and French progress on either side. Already the Germans facing the French in the forest have been outflanked on the east.

The most striking attack launched Friday morning is north of the scene of the operations of the last fortnight looking to the encirclement of St. Quentin and threatens the German defenses north and west of Cambrai. South of the Seneze river the British are well within the Hindenburg line and on ground untouched previously by heavy fighting. The new operation probably is planned to outflank the Hindenburg position from Cambrai to St. Quentin. The Franco-American thrust farther south is aimed against the communications behind this front.

Haig Attacks on Wide Front South of the Seneze River

LONDON, September 27.—British troops attacked on a wide front south of the Seneze river this morning, according to a report received here from Field Marshal Haig.

First reports indicate that satisfactory progress is being made. The British lines were advanced slightly north of the Seneze in a local operation during last night and there were successful local attacks in Flanders.

The Seneze river is a small stream flowing to the northeast and paralleling the south the Scarpe river, which flows past the city of Douai, one of the principal German bases on the Artois front in France. It is probable that the British attack is made for the purpose of driving a wedge between Douai and Cambrai, about fifteen miles to the south.

AMERICANS FIGHT ALL NIGHT; GERMAN ARTILLERY IS CAUGHT

AMERICAN ARMY ON THE VERDUN FRONT, September 27, 10 a.m.—The American advance continued during last night on the front of the offensive launched yesterday. The American patrols pushed forward, maintaining contact with the enemy, and machine gun resistance met during the late night at one point was quickly overcome with tanks and artillery.

The weather today was thick, light rains having begun in the early morning in the field of the American operations, obscuring observation.

Late information tends to confirm the belief that the German heavy artillery was caught in the act of withdrawal and was unable to operate or reply satisfactorily. It is not known at this hour whether any of the enemy big guns were captured.

The Americans have taken what may be considered the Hindenburg line, but behind that are strong trenches called the Hagen positions. Behind these and

again joined up to them by a good deal of wire and all sorts of defensive works are the Vimy positions, which connect a series of strong places. All these must be passed before the Kriemhilde positions, the line which the enemy has placed its main reliance on can be reached.

But the inroads already made by the Americans have been great. On the American right, which rested on the Meuse at Regneville, Gen. Pershing's men early in the day forced their way across a brook and pushed the stubborn opposition clean through the woods beyond. Then, swinging down from the crest of the hill, they cleared Gricourt. In their stride they swept through Jure wood and finally, after some stiff fighting, brought their advance to a close by the capture of Dannevois.

The advance of the Americans was six miles deep notwithstanding that the artillery of the enemy was massed on the farther bank of the river and that it was thought this likely would make an advance in this sector extremely difficult. It is possible that the gassing of the Germans by the Americans, which had been continued throughout the night, proved more efficacious than had been expected.

Washington's Quota for the Fourth Liberty Loan Is \$27,608,000; Your Quota Is All You Possibly Can Pay For